



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

results are somewhat less valuable for general comparison, though still of great importance. As a whole the report is to be highly commended. It is concise and fresh. It tells not only about North Carolina clays, but incidentally it gives the point of view of the modern student of clays. While no new methods are developed, there are no modern methods of value which have been overlooked. In addition to its other excellent features the paper is well printed and sufficiently illustrated.

H. F. BAIN.

Lehrbuch der praktischen Geologie. Arbeits- und Untersuchungsmethoden auf dem Gebiete der Geologie, Mineralogie, und Paläontologie. Von DR. KONRAD KEILHACK, Kgl. preuss. Landesgeologen in Berlin. 639 pp. Stuttgart, 1896.

The title of this book fairly indicates its scope. It is essentially an exposition of the results to be sought in the field, and in the laboratory study of the materials gathered in the field, and of the methods by which these results are attained. It is the only book with which we are familiar which essays to deal with so comprehensive a subject. Geikie's *Outlines of Field Geology* covers in a briefer way some part of the ground of the present volume. Richtofen's *Führer für Forschungsreisende* gives many suggestions along the same lines. Nevertheless the present volume is so much more comprehensive than anything else which has been written on the subject that it may fairly be said to be without a rival.

Formidable as was the task which the author set for himself in the preparation of this work, it must be said to have been well done. Probably no two geologists would give instructions for the same work in the same way, and no one could be expected to make a treatise on so broad a subject equally satisfactory in all its parts; yet with all the exceptions which might be taken to the order or method of treatment, and with all the shortcomings which specialists in this department or that might point out (and they are neither numerous nor serious), the book might be read with profit by every geologist in the early stages of his work, and many parts of it by men who are no longer novices. The volume is naturally more satisfactory in those departments of geology where study has been longest prosecuted, and where methods and principles have become most firmly established; for example, the

sedimentary fossiliferous rocks. It is less satisfactory (chiefly because of its brevity) in its discussion of the methods applicable to metamorphic rocks, and to formations which are not indurated, and which contain no fossils, such as the drift and the late Tertiary and Pleistocene formations outside the drift-covered areas. Adequate directions for detailed work in these departments of geology would perhaps have carried the author beyond the limits of a volume intended primarily for those who are beginning practical work in geology, and for the intelligent reader who seeks to understand the nature of the work which geologists have to do and the results to which their work leads.

The criticism might be made that at some points the book goes into too great detail. Here and there specifications are given which any student who has had even fairly adequate instruction does not need. If the author intended to make the book so complete that it might be of service even to those who have not had adequate instruction, these details are in place; but for young geologists who have had the teaching which most young men who enter the profession in our country have had, some of the simpler matters might have been omitted.

The volume is so helpful in many ways that teachers of geology would do well to encourage its study by students who expect to make geology a special study.

R. D. S.